" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

The "New York Daily Times" of Tuesday comments upon our article of Saturday last upon the Hungarian Intervention in the affairs of the United States, not approvingly, but in good temper. Approbation of our course in resisting the attempt, by means of the introduction of a new and foreign element into the politics of this country, to overrule its established policy of Non-Intervention in European contests for the balance of power, could not reasonably be expected from the "Times," which had gone so far, before M. Kossuth had set his foot on our soil, as to announce him as "the Peter the Hermit of a new Crusade;" of whose coming here it was predicted in the columns of the same journal that "it would be the most influential event of many vears." We expected, therefore, dissent on the part of the "Times" to our opinions on this subject; and we are not disappointed.

It is due from us to M. Kossuth and to "the Times" to apprize our readers that that journal disclaims for M. Kossuth any responsibility for its language of opprobrium, directed against the Senate and the Government for alleged tardiness in the recognition of his claims to reception by the constituted authorities at Washington.

In making that disclaimer, the "Times" discovers an analogy between the relation of the National Intelligencer to the President of the United States and that of the "Times" to M. Kossuth, the former being represented as "having been a good deal more confidential and perhaps less disinterested" than the latter. This estimate by the "Times" of the relation of the National Intelligencer to the President at once does us too much honor and to him less than justice. We have no such confidential connexion with the President of the United States as could make him responsible in any sense for our poor judgments of men and things, and it is not possible that any intercourse can be more disinterested than that between this paper and that distinguished and excellent gentleman. We trust we may claim, without any derogation from the high respect which we owe to him, to be as independent of the President as he

The "Times" does us injustice in another respect, when it says that "the National Intelligencer, in 'copying Count Batthyani's letter, omits all those 'passages which vindicate the cause of Hungary, 'and inserts only that part which asperses Kossuth.

We copied the letter of Count Batthyani as we found it, and with no intention to omit any passage "vindicating the cause of Hungary." If the "Times" will furnish us out of its own archives the means of publishing the omitted passages of that letter, we will cheerfully insert them. We have never said any thing derogatory to "the cause of Hungary," unless it be considered so to protest against the Government of the United States making that

But the "Times" says, further, that "Kossuth 'does not ask us to go to war for the sake of Hun-'gary, and, if he did, we should most unquestionably decline to do so."

If he does not in terms ask us to "go to war," he confesses that what he asks us to do would, in certain circumstances, lead to war, and has even ridiculed the objection of the People of the United States to involve themselves in war for other intefrom the Speech at the Bar Dinner, for attempting to offer objections to which the venerable Judge

"I expect to go to heaven when I die, but whether I create any 'discord' there or not depends upon affirmative answers to the following questions: Duen was hooted down, in the presence of the Magyar, by his surrounding and admiring neophytes:

"But I may be answered, 'Well, if we [the United States] make such a declaration of non-admission of the interference of Russia in Hungary, (because that is the practical meaning of the word, I will not deny,) and Russia will not respect our declaration, then we might have to go to war.' And there is the rub! [Laughter.]

"Well. I am not the man to decline the con 'my principles. [Great laughter and loud applause.] will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. 'Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged, LITE-RALLY OBLIGED, TO GO TO WAR, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] Yes, I confess that would be the case. But you are power-'ful enough to defy any Power on earth in a just cause, as 'your Washington's-and so may God help me, as it is 'true, that never was there yet a more just cause.'

The admission of the "Times" that, if M. Kossuth asked us in terms to go to war, "we should most unquestionably refuse to do so," we consider not only an important admission, but as evidence of a change of sentiment in the "Times" establishment itself, which we trust may be but the dawn of returning reason upon this whole question.

The report of the death of JOHN G. BIRNEY was incorrect; at least so Mr. Birney writes, by telegraph, and we presume he is good authority on this

home by the illness of his wife, which we regret to learn had terminated in her death (but not then cally, No! To make it an entirely National affair, the known here) before he sat out upon his journey.

WHAT KOSSUTH HAS BEEN DOING FOR HUNGA-RY .- The following reply was made by Kossuth, at Pittsburg, in answer to a committee inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio :

"GENTLEMEN: You will know my wishes when I tell you that already one hundred and sixty thousand dollars have all the elements that constituted the nation, the people, been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drank, and toasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste, and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each—\$80,000. I have made one payment, and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would ere this have been ended, and the basis of my country's

liberty secured." The Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville on the 29th ultimo, rejected, by a unanimous vote, the invitation to Kossuth to visit Louisville which had previously been passed by the other branch of

The following is an extract from a letter of M Kossurn to the Committee at Cincinnati, which Mr. Pulszky was to deliver and explain :

"I decline in the most solemn way every pro illumination, banquet, and costly entertainment. Allow me to provide for my lodging and board; and whatever you may have resolved to bestow for those objects, let the amount be given to the Hungarian fund."

tiser learns that the law office of the Hon. DANIEL S. Dickinson, at Binghampton, was burnt a day or two since, together with nearly all his office papers, correOPERATIONS OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR 1851.

The following statements are copied from an Official Document from the Treasury Department which was laid before Congress yesterday: At the Mint in Philadelphia

				GO	LD.				
					Nu	mber of p	icces:	Valu	
Double Eagles						2,087,16	55 8	41,748,	100
Eagles			30		90	176,8		1,768,	280
Half Eagles .	ail:				1021	877,50		1,887,	
Quarter Eagles			35			1,372,7		3,431,	
Dollars						8,817,67		3,817,	
Donars						0,011,0	•	0,011,	***
Total in Go	old					7,881,4	07 \$	52,148,	446
			. 1	SIL	VER				
Dollars						1,8	00	\$1,	300
Half Dollars	1		118		1027	200,7		100,	375
Quarter Dollars			1	- 13		160.0		40.	000
Dimes						1,026,5		102,	650
Half Dimes .					188	781.0		89.	
Three Cent Pie		*	*			5,447,4		163.	
Times Cent Fie	000					0,441,4		100,	
Total in Si	lver					7,616,9	50	\$446,	797
	1 65		C	OP	PER				
Cents	4.			4		9,889,70)7 1	\$98,897	07
Control of the Contro				VI D		147,6		788	
		Ħ.	98			3 140 (123)			EILE
Total in Co	pper					10,037,37	79 8	\$99,635	43
		RI	ECA	PIT	UL	ATION.			
Gold		46			7.	331,407	\$52,	143,446	00
Silver						616,950		446,797	
				1		.037,379		99,685	
Copper	150		no.	180					100
					24	,985,786	\$52,	689,878	00
At the	Rea		7	M	nt	at New	Orles	rno	(118

		- CO.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAM	-	-
At the	Branch	Mint	at New	Orleans.	

Double Eagles . .

Number of pieces. 815,000

263,000

\$6,300,000

\$63,488,526 43

Half Eagles				41,000	205,000
Quarter Eagles .				148,000	370,000
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				290,000	290,000
Total in Gold				1.057.000	\$9,975,000
20111		SIL			.,,,,,,,
Half Dollars				402,000	\$201,000
		1000		88,000	
Quarter Dollars .					
Dimes	100		130	400,000	
Half Dimes				860,000	
Three Cent Pieces				720,000	21,600
Total in Silver				2,470,000	\$327,600
	PEC	APIT	TIT.	ATION.	
Gold					\$9,795,000
Olleron		是她			327,600
Silver				2,210,000	021,000
				3,529,000	\$10,122,600
Half Eagles Quarter Eagles . Dollars				14,923	\$245,880 00
Total in Gold				105,366	\$324,454 50
At the Branch	Mir	it a			
			Nu	mber of pi	eces. Value.
Half Eagles				62,710	\$313,550
Quarter Eagles .		1		11,264	
Dollars				9,882	9,882
Total Gold .				83,856	\$351,592
0		n			
Gen	urat		20.00	vitulation	
		Nu	nbe	r of pieces	. Value.
Philadelphia		24	,98	35,786	\$52,689,878 43
New Orleans		3	,52	27,000	10,122,600 00
Charlotte, North Ca	rolin	a	10	5,366	824,454 00
Dahlonega Georgia				3 856	351,592,00

The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is forty two-hundredths per cent.; at New Orleans one and eight-hundredths per cent.; at Charlotte three and fifty-five-hundredths per cent.; and at Dahlonega hree and thirteen-hundredths per cent.

Total 28,701,958

The renowned Parson BrownLow, of Jonesbo rough, Tennessee, makes the following reply to a remark of one of his exchanges that the parson is so prone to discontent, and so much desires to have things his own way, that he would quarrel with the angels in heaven:

those with whom I am at war in this world need have no fears of being involved, as they are not likely to get there?"

two of being involved, as they are not likely to get there?"

two of being involved, as they are not likely to get stumps of trees, and no trees there.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondent of the Terre Haute (Indiana) Journal :

"The papers here have, by long usage, established a custom on the commencement of each year, of publishing the local statistics of the preceding twelve months. I give you a few items in relation to the Federal city, by which you will perceive that, not with standing the repeated and really serious threats of dismemberment, it is quite in a prosperous condition. During the past year there have been built within this city four hundred and fiftyeight houses. When the National Metropolis was first laid out it was supposed it would never contain a popu lation larger than the public money expended in it would support, owing to the want of commercial advantages; but, by the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the produce of a large section of as fine country as almos any in the world has found a market here, and in the con tiguous cities of Georgetown and Alexandria, which has greatly enlarged its trade, and bids fair to make it quite an important place of commerce. The Washington Monument has attained the elevation of one hundred and four feet. It has been erected thus high by the individual subscription of citizens, of officers, and soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, and of Temperance, Masonic, and Odd Fellows' societies. The subscriptions from these sources begin to diminish, and it is apprehended will not be sufficient to carry on the work much longer. Shall Mr. Senator Berrien has been suddenly called the Monument stop short of its contemplated height? State Governments should come to the assistance of the people. I am informed that a petition from a little town Congress, praying the National Legislature to aid the people in their patriotic efforts to erect this monument to the memory of the immortal Washington, urging as a reason for doing so that it was a National Monument, and that the State Governments, and National Government should contribute to its erection, so as to stamp it in all its fea-

> The Louisiana State Colonization Society have thosen as their President the Right Rev. Bishop POLK, of the Episcopal Church. The New Orlean Bulletin says:

tures as National."

"The Society is doing a quiet but steady work in cor anction with the American Colonization Society. During the last year it sent out fifty-six emigrants. So soon as a sufficient number of settlers will warrant, it is intended Blue Barre country, and adjoining Mississippi."

CONFLAGRATION AT BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI.-An extra red in that place on the night of the 20th ultimo, which even your Father, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs destroyed thirty-five houses, embracing two-thirds of the If the men we have sent have done wrong, we will have business part of the place, and involving in heavy loss them punished. I am sorry to hear that the Osages, and some of its most enterprising citizens. Amongst the build- the Pawnees, and the Ottoes, and Sioux have been guilty ings destroyed was that which was formerly known as of stealing your provisions and horses and mules; I will the Brandon Bank, and lately occupied as the Court- do what I can to have it prevented hereafter. I am also souse. Most of the county records and papers were sorry to learn that the Sioux have killed your people, destroyed, but its Editor promises to obtain a new outfit, Spirit don't like war. And I do not like war, and I am and commence the publication of his paper as soon as glad to hear that you do not wish to go to war, and that

INDIAN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Monday having been appointed by the PRESIDENT for the purpose of giving an audience to the OMA-HA INDIANS now in Washington, they first pro-ceeded to the Indian Bureau, whence they were ac-companied to the President's by the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Col. D. D. MITCHELL, the Superintendent, and others in charge. The Presi-DENT met his red friends in his office up stairs. Col. LEA, the Commissioner, introduced them in the usual manner. The Indians shook hands with the President, and with Mr. CONRAD, Secretary of War, who was in the room at the time of their entrance.

Col. LEA having briefly explained to the President the object of their visit to Washington, the President said he was happy to meet his red brethren on this occasion The Great Spirit had blessed them all with a clear day, and if they had any thing to say, he, the President, would be most happy to hear them.

Tai-thau, or the White Buffalo, then rose to speak, but was for a few moments anticipated by the INTERPRETER, who apologized for his own imperfect acquaintance with the English language. He thanked the Government for the kindness it had shown him in affording him the opportunity to learn the English language by putting him to school, and he regretted that he should not be able to acquit himself as he could wish. He was much better ac quainted, he said, with the Omaha than with the English, but would endeavor to do his best, and make himself

To this the PRESIDENT remarked that he would make his language very simple, that every word might be well

Tai-thau then addressed his Great Father, as interpreted by saying that he and his friends had not come here without business. They lived a great way off; their homes were very distant. He had heard of their Great Father many times; ever since he was a boy he had heard of him. His Great Father had red children and white chil-dren. The Omahas went by the law of their Great Father, dren. The Omahas went by the law of their Great Father, and whatever he said they would endeavor to obey as nearly as they can. He had been wishing to come here for two or three years, but had no means. He had looked about him, at his people and his country, but he saw no means to come. He could not have come but for his friends, the warm friends that had come with them here to see their Great Father. When he was a little boy he had set out to come to see his Great Father, but he could not find the way, and turned back. It was his friends (Messrs. Wheeling and Johnson) that had brought them here to-

Wheeling and Johnson) that had brought them here to-day.

True, said Tai-thau, we are a poor people. I have been looking for what is good; I could not find it. We are here to have a talk; I will tell you all our feelings, and will speak out. I came here of myself; my people did not send me here; I am glad I am here to talk with you. Our people at home, we know, are thinking about us and looking for us, and when we return they will ask us how our Great Father has acted with us. I have travelled a good deal on account of my people; I have done no good; but still I will travel round till I do some good, and I will not stop. I speak not only for myself, but for my nation; these chiefs here are not very old; but they are men, and they will have influence with our nation one of these days. We have influence with our nation one of these days. We know of ourselves we can do nothing for ourselves; we come here to get help of you. A great many of the red-skins will make a treaty one day and break it the next; that is not the way with us; we will make it stand. I will

When I return home I will tell my people that I have spoken as to my Great Father above. Ever since I can recollect the Kaws have been stealing horses from me; I feel it very had. There is another nation (Osages) living close by us; we thought them friends, but they have been close by us; we thought them friends, but they have been enemies. I am sorry they are not here to hear my speech. I wish we were all here before our Great Father together. I will tell you of another nation, (Ottoes.) Every time I go out to hunt they dig out our caches, take our horses, and sell them to the white men. These people (the Ottoes) have no ears; they do not listen to what you say. You gave them a new heart, (medals.) but they do not listen to what you say. When they go home from here they disregard you.

isregard you. -Another tribe (Pawnees) do the same. When we ar on our hunt they come to our country and take what we leave behind, and steal our horses. There are four bands of them. There is another tribe, (Sioux,) who do worse things than that. As I travel over my country I find it scattered all over with the bones of my people, killed by

the Sioux.

I could do the same things, but I will not. I wanted to hear what you would say about it; I hoped to hear from you about it, but could not. I wanted your word. These are all the Indians that have been playing this game

I will now commence on our pale face friends, your children. Before they passed through our country, we lived happy; now we are starving, and people starving cannot live happy. When we saw our pale face friends passing we did not know where they were going. We thought you would know something about it, and we "Will there be any Senatorial elections there? Will the nominations of candidates take place in caucus? And if so, will any faction attempt to cast any more votes than it is entitled to? In either case I will raise a row. But to live on our lands, and they agreed when they went away to leave every thing to us. But when they went

Another thing I have to say, and that is about the treaty. We sold only a part of the country east of the Missouri; I know the line all the way myself. They that are living on it are better hunters than we; they catch game by hundreds; we cannot do that. This country l am talking of is very plain; we sold lower down toward the Missouri: the land north we did not sell. I have no come to beg in what I have said to-day, but come to get our rights. I come to tell you that you may know it

I have something to say about my father, the Agent When I had a pretty good looking mule he would "Ah, ah, I will give you so much for this mule." T nees. Our father made other people obey him, and ordered them to give the Omahas good hickory, (a whipping,)
and many of our people have suffered and been pained.
When we go to complain to our father, the Agent, he
knows how to do; he picks up a stick, and whittles it,
and will not listen to us. Our father had his brother-inaw to trade with us, but our father was the partner with him, and the principal trader. A thing that made one feel very bad was this: those Indians that were last here met us, and sent a letter here to you, saying we were not proper to come here and see our Great Father. We have heard it has been said we had been showing ourselves, and saying we were the best looking Indians, and have gone about to show ourselves; we have not come here for any such purpose, but to have a talk with you. Thereads that have brought us here are our best friends. I have done, and am glad that I have been able to speak

my Great Father.

Monchooneba, or Yellow Snake, spoke next. He repre sented the confidence he felt in speaking to his Great Father, and asked if he had not a right, for when had he Father, and asked if he had not a right, for when had he ever stolen a coat, or a horse, or a blanket from his Great Father. He spoke of the nakedness and poverty of his tribe; the clothing they now had on was bought by the way, for at home they were naked and destitute. He people. I am informed that a petition from a little town said the cause of their coming was to get help and redress on the sea-coast of New Jersey was presented to the last in their extremity, not to show themselves off, or to do

any thing wrong.

Each of the party in his turn made a brief address. differing nothing, however, in substance from what wa said for them by the first speaker.

The PRESIDENT replied by repeating his gratification a seeting his red friends. He was happy to meet them n the presence of so many of the chiefs of the white people; the Secretary of the Interior, who takes care of all his children, white and red ; the Secretary of War, the great war-chief, the chief who takes particular care of the Indians, and who attends to all their wants. The President was glad to hear the Omahas were good Indians, and when they made a treaty always kept it. He knew they had come a long way, and without the father he had sent amongst them. He was sorry the father he had sen amongst them had not done as he ought to do. I am sorry, said the President, to hear he takes your mules, and otherwise gives you dissatisfaction. If, on inquiry to occupy Louisiana, in Liberia, a fine territory in the I should find that this is the case, and that his brother-in law is trading with you as his partner, I shall see that he is punished for his misconduct.

I cannot go and see my red children myself, nor can the War Chief here, nor the Secretary of the Interior, nor The office of the Brandon Republican was also and have left their bones upon the ground. The Great possible. The loss in buildings is carefully stated at you are for peace. I am sorry to hear that the whites in \$44,500, and in goods and merchandise at \$104,000.

not intend them to do you any harm, and they must pay you for all they get of you. Still, we want you to let them go through your country; it is the only way they have to go to our possessions on the Western ocean. I hope you will not plunder or injure their property, and they shall not be permitted to harm yours. I am sorry to hear what you have said about the Mormons; we will take care that such things shall not be done hereafter. I do not intend to let any whites live on the land you have not ceded to the United States. You say your nation is poor that you dress in skins, have no clothes, and that you live by the chase. It gives me great pain to know that my red children have suffered. The only way to prevent this hereafter is to depend on what you raise, and the cattle you keep for your support. In the summer you must plant corn, raise cattle and hogs, and then live upon them in the winter. To enable you to do so I will get the Great Council to buy you some hoes, and axes, and shovels to till your ground with and raise your corn. Then you will not be afraid of starving hereafter. You see how many white people live in the great cities and towns, and steamboats and railroad cars in this country. The reason of the difference between them and you is, that the white

till the ground, and raise plants to live upon. I want all my children, red and white, to live in peace and I wish to see them all prosperous and happy, and none of them in danger of starving. It is a mistake that you have heard that the Ottoes have sent a letter to me speaking ill of you. I have received no such letter. I will get the Great Council to give me power to give you some clothing and provision as well as hoes and axes. But you must not be impatient, for it takes some time for the Great Council to do this, and they will only do it by your being good children, obeying the laws, and keeping peace. This is all I have to say to you. I wish you a pleasant journey home, and that you will find your friends and people well, and that you may be satisfied with your journey to your Great Father. If you have any trouble hereafter, get some one to write to me, and we will look

into the matter, so that you shall have justice.

The Indians then, after a general shaking of hands, left the room for their own quarters at Maher's Hotel.

WISCONSIN.

Governor FARWELL, in his late Message to the Legislature of Wisconsin, shows that the finances of the State, for the year ending on the 31st December, are in no very creditable condition. He says

"By reason of a want of funds available for such purposes in the hands of the Treasurer, the allowances and special appropriations made by the last Legislature, and the ordinary and current expenses of the year provided by law, and otherwise estimated, have not been paid within the sum of \$38,283."

The Governor estimates the expenses of the pre sent year at \$109,000, and thinks that the available resources will exceed that sum. He recommends amongstother things, the adoption of a General Bank ing Law, and that Congress should be memorialized on the survey and sale of the agricultural and mineral lands; the improvement of rivers and harbors; the establishing at Washington of an Agricultural Bu-reau; the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; and a modification of the present Tariff, so as to secure a re venue, and to afford adequate protection to agricultural, nechanical, and manufacturing labor, and thus to secure for our products a permanent and remunera tive home market. He expresses an opinion unfa-vorable to the granting of public lands to aid in the construction of public works by companies or corpo-

FROM TEXAS.

We learn from Galveston papers of the 23d ultimo that the Democratic State Convention of Texas met at Austin on the 8th of January, and adjourned the next day after having nominated Gen. SAM Houston for he Presidency, subject to the approval of the National Convention. A State Executive Committee was appointed, and the following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential Electors, viz: For the State at Large: Lemuel D. Evans and Guy M. Bryan; and for the two Congressional Districts, Georg W. Smith and Lobert S. Neighbors.

Thirty Delegates were appointed to attend the Democratic National Convention, amongst whom we observe the names of the Hon. Thos. J. Rusk, Volney E. Hoyard, and Richardson Scurry, the pre-

sentDelegation of Texas in Congress.

A long series of resolutions were adopted by the Convention, two of which assert—

"That the measures passed by the last Congress of the

United States, commonly known as the 'Compromise Acts,' are regarded by the Democracy of Texas as a final adjustment of the dangerous and vexed questions they

"That the principles contained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 are fully recognised by this Convention as presenting a true exposition of the Constitutional rights of the States, and of the General Government under the Federal compact, and that they are equally opposed to consolidation, secession, and dis-

A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing about the Convention, says:

"There was a resolution introduced recommending the Hon, DANIEL DICKINSON, of New York, as the choice o the Democracy of Texas for the office of Vice President of the United States, which met with the most unqualified evidences of approval from the entire Convention, but which was subsequently withdrawn as a matter of

The News, noticing the departure of Judge WA TROUS, of the Federal Court, and Mr. BALLINGER. United States District Attorney, from Galveston for Brownsville, to organize a branch of the Court at that place, remarks:

"It is expected that the first business of the Grand Jury, when empanneled, will be to inquire into the offences committed against the United States by those who have been participating in the difficulties on the Rio Grande, the United States Attorney having received instructions from Washington to prosecute the same.'

The United States steamer Fashion had lander eighty men of the mounted rifles and ninety horses belonging to the regiment at Indianola, to reinforce the troops on the frontier.

CLEVELAND, ORIO.

A Cleveland correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, of recent date, says:

It is astonishing the change that railroads have made 1846 for less than \$100 (and it was the that they were valued too high) that cannot be bought now for \$1,000. There are two or three ten acre lots in the vicinity of the depot of the machine shops of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad that were offered at some \$5,000 within the last six years, that cannot now be bught for less than \$1,000 per acre. Since Alfred Kel-y took out the first wheelbarrow load of earth from the ack of the Cieveland and Columbus Railroad, in 1847, the value of the whole of the real estate in this city has been doubled; and I am decidedly of the opinion that, if the entire real property of the new city was to be sold by public auction, it would sell for more than treble the amount it would have sold for in 1847; and yet we have only just begun to feel the benefits of our railroads. Cleveland started late in the railroad enterprise, but that start was a strong one. Our city has \$400,000 invested in railroads, and in railroads and plankroads our citizens have at least \$600,000 more; making a total of \$1,000,000.

A few days since, Mr. FRANCIS CHOATE, of Lynn, (Mass. died at the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston of morti fication of the bones of the jaw. The business of the de ceased was the manufacture of friction matches, and it is supposed that the poisonous exhalation thus imbibed was the cause of the disease which resulted in his death. The Scientific American says that this is not a singular case; "the disease is well known, and peculiar to all those

engaged in making phosphorated matches. The phosphorus used is the cause of it. A remedy for the evil has been discovered, as those who are subscribers to the Scientific American have been informed some time since. The discovery is the making of phosphorus amorphous."

STRANGE AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- A young Irish girl was killed at New Orleans on the 20th ultimo, by the acciden-tal explosion of a stove boiler. The boiler was in a kitchen range, under which the girl had made a fire a short time previous to the accident, and either in conse-quence of too short a supply of water, or improper con-finement of the steam which was generated, the explosion glad to hear that you do not wish to go to war, and that you are for peace. I am sorry to hear that the whites in passing through your country give you trouble. We do of course, the almost immediate result. VIRGINIA PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works of Virginia have made their report to the Legislature, showing the great interest which has been awakened in that State within a few years in regard to works of internal improvement. The annexed table presents a condensed view of railroad progress in the State, together with the interest of the State in their capital stock:

	Mile	ME	Mile
Appomattox R. R. (late city Point)	. 9	9	1
Clover Hill railroad	. 114	113	
Blue Ridge railroad	. 161		161
Greenville and Roanoke railroad .	. 21	21	
Manassa's Gap railroad	. 103		60
Orange and Alexandria railroad (including branch)		30	38
Petersburg and Roanoke railroad	. 60	60	90
Richmond and Petersburg railroad	22	22	060
Richmond, Fredericksburgh, and Poto	- HEEP IN		
mac railroad	. 76		1
South-side railroad	. 122	30	75
Tuckahoe and James River railroad	. 4		-
Seaboard and Roanoke railroad .	. 95	80	15
Virginia and Central railroad (to Co vington)	. 195	105	90
Virginia and Tennessee railroad .	. 209	50	100
Winchester and Potomac railroad			100
Richmond and Danville railroad .	. 82	82	101
Northwestern railroad	. 147	46	101
	. 100	7.0	
Baltimore and Ohio (in Virginia)	. 240	99	141
Length of railroads in Virginia . " complete		021 m	iles
" " in progre		361	
Capital stock, (leaving out Baltim			00 00

State interest 7,364,433 33
Besides these railroads, Virginia has about 872 miles in ength of the most capacious and substantially constructed anals in the Union.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following paragraph relative to the late arrest for hold-ing unlawful correspondence with a Foreign Gov-

"JONAS P. LEVY was arrested in this city at a late hour on Saturday night, and sent to Washington, to take his trial on an indictment there found against him for the above-mentioned offence. The charge against him is based upon a letter which he wrote from Washington, in November last, to the President of Mexico, for the purpose of defeating the treaty of Tehnantepec, now pending before the Mexican Congress for ratification. In this letter he refers to several others which he had written to the ne refers to several others which he had written to the President of Mexico, without receiving any answer to them, and informs him that it is the object of one of our most prominent statesmen to get the President of Mexico to rescind an article which was introduced into the treaty for the protection of the Mexican frontier, and earnestly advises the President not to do so. This letter, however, does not specify what particular article of the treaty the writer alludes to. He also says that his object in being then at Washington was to defeat the plan of J. D. Garay and his washington was to defeat the plan of J. D. Garay and me companions, who were endeavoring to make political capi-tal out of the question. The act of Congress under which Levy has been arrested subjects him, if found guilty, to a fine of \$5,000, and from six months to three years' impri-

Mrs. FORREST, now Mrs. SINCLAIR, made her first apcarance before the Public as an actress on Monday last, at New York, in the character of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's medy of "The School for Scandal." On account of he excitement which has attended the late trial, and the opposition of public sentiment respecting the verdict of he jury, a riot was by many people anticipated, and the cessary precautions were taken to keep the peace, by placing a large posse of police in and about the Theatre, and holding in reserve two regiments of militia, to protect and assist them, if necessary. Fortunately, however, no disturbance took place, beyond attempts to get up an excitement by hissing and other annoying demonstrations, which were drowned in plaudits from all parts of the ouse. Mrs. Fornest is represented to have acquitted erself handsomely. The Courier and Enquirer says :

"Her bearing was graceful, dignified, and winning, although, as might have been expected, she continually showed that she was in a novel and constraining position. The character of her performance was that of general excellence, justness of conception and good taste being its unobtrusive merits. Such a first performance argues well for future eminence, if the novice have passion combined with the power of patient effort."

The newspapers generally commend the prompt and strained. We believe there are few among our citizens who do not take this view of the subject, and we trust that the press of this city will never again be called upon to record the sad particulars of a popular riot."

The death of the Rev. J. D. Tyler, Principal of the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, is announced by the Richmond Republican. He was a ripe scholar, rigorous and polished writer, and had greatly distinguished himself by the zeal and practical benevolence which animated his efforts for the promotion of the education of the deaf and dumb.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION AT BALTIMORE.—We are glad to say that the navigation of the Patapsco river and the Bay is in a fair way of being permanently re-opened. The ice is pretty well broken up, and at many points the river and bay are nearly clear. Yesterday a number of small vessels started down the river, and in the course of the day several oyster and wood boats, and other small craft, came up. Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, the steamers Mary Washington and Cambridge came up from Annapolis, bringing the passengers of the Flora McDonald. The Norfolk boats will resume their regular trips from Baltimore to day .- American.

The principal Coin in circulation in California is fifty dollar gold pieces, which they call slugs. No one objects to receive them; but to get these pieces changed for smaller cein, or, in other words, to run the slugs into grape or canister, involves a loss of three dollars and a half per slug, which the Californians do object to.

An interesting ceremony took place at Philadelphia on Monday in Independence Hall, on the occasion of the reception by the City Councils of GRANVILLE JOHN PENN. the great grandson of WM. PENN. The MAYOR welcomed him to the city in a brief and pertinent address, to which he appropriately replied.

FALLING OF THE HORSE-SHOE ROCK .- On Sunday afteroon a portion of the rock of the Horse Shoe Falls, on the merican side of the Niagara river, between the island and the Tower, fell into the chasm below. The portion which has gone is about one hundred feet, including the rock at the right of the bridge that leads to the tower.

MISSISSIPPI UNITED STATES SENATORS .- In the lower louse of the Mississippi Legislature, on the 15th ultimo. resolution was received from the Senate, proposing to go into the election of a U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. FOOTE. The House amended the resolution by proposing to bring on the Senatorial election on the 28d ultimo, for the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Col. Davis and Gen. Foors, and also for the election of U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1853, at which time the term for which Gen. FOOTE was elected will expire. The House amendment was passed by a vote of 54 to 30. In the Senate, on the 19th, the amended resolution from the House was taken up, and, after an animated debate, was laid upon the table by a vote of 16 to 13. The consideration of a resolution providing for the election of Senator for the long term was postponed until the 16th of February, by a vote of 18 to 12. The secessionist Senate seems determined to rule the roast-as long as it can without fear of consequences .- New Orleans Bulletin.

NAVIGATION OF LONG ISLAND SOUND .- The steamer State of Maine," which left Fall River on Thursday vening and arrived at New York on Saturday, reports that the ice between Throg's Point and Riker's Island is fifteen feet thick in some places, and in that part of her route she was engaged ten hours in going two miles. The

HOSTILITIES WITH THE COMORO ISLANDERS

By accounts just come to hand from the Comoro Islands it appears that a hostile attack has been made in that quarter by an American Government vessel. Johanna, the chief island of that group, has been for some time a place of resort for American whalers, who, it is affirmed, have been repeatedly subjected to outrages from the King of the Islands. In August, 1850, it appears that he seized and threw into prison Capt. Moone, of the barque Maria, of New Bedford. We do not remember the nature of this transaction; but, as we understand, our Government dispatched the sloop-of-war Dale, Captain Peanson, to obtain redress for the outrage. The King having refused this, Captain Pearson cannonaded the town, and brought the King to terms, on the 6th of August last. The following account of the transaction is from Capt. CUTLER, of the barque Dolphin, published in the Warren

Capt. Pearson, after making all inquiries of both the English squadron on this station and the masters of American ships in the harbor, and also of the English residents here, being convinced of the flagrant injustice done to Capt. Moore and others at this Island, demanded of the King \$20,000, and required an immediate answer. After waiting all night and receiving no answer, he dispatched another letter, informing the King that, if he did not give him an answer at or before twelve o'clock, he should commence hostilities. The King replied to the should commence hostilities. The King replied to the last note, offering \$500 in cash and \$500 worth of bullocks and trinkets. Capt. Pearson refused this, and got his ship under weigh, and moored her off the town, one hundred yards from the beach, with his broadside to the

town.

The King then sent off and offered to pay \$5,000, if he could get it any way; would give trinkets, cattle, and cotton cloth to make up the amount. Capt. Pearson then gave the King twenty-four hours more to consider of it,

cotton cloth to make up the amount. Capt. Pearson then gave the King twenty-four hours more to consider of it, at the same time telling him not to make any warlike demonstration in the mean time; if he did, he should consider it as a breach of faith, and should commence hostillities. He also notified the King that, if he did not come to some definite terms, to send the women and children out of the place by noon the next day—he should then commence firing upon them.

At daylight the 6th there were a large number of troops paraded on the shore, and they sent word to Capt. Pearson that he might do what he could, they would not pay any thing. At nine A.M. the Dale commenced firing shot at the fort. After five shots they set a white flag. Capt. Pearson immediately ceased firing, and sent Lieut. Fairfax with a flag of truce to inquire what the white flag was set for, and if they were ready to treat with him. They answered that they wished the firing to cease, and said they could not meet the demand. They were told to haul down the flag of truce, but they refused to do so. Capt. Pearson, on learning their answer, sent another message to them, informing them that if they did not haul down the flag he should again commence firing with it up. After waiting a proper length of time, Capt. Pearson again commenced firing at the fort and blockhouse at the corner of the town, but strictly avoiding firing into the town. After nineteen shots and shells they set a signal on the beach, and Lieut. Parker was sent with a flag of truce. At this time the King offered to pay \$1,000, give a bond for \$5,000, and surrender the set a signal on the beach, and Lieut. Parker was sent with a flag of truce. At this time the King offered to pay \$1,000, give a bond for \$5,000, and surrender the town; said that he was very sorry that he had done wrong, and faithfully promised not to do so in future. He would give up his houses, his slaves, his cattle, but that he could only give \$1,000 in money and thirty head of cattle. Capt. Pearson, wishing to avoid bloodshed, accepted his offer, on condition that the King should make a treaty with the American Government, placing Americans on an equal footing with the most favored nations.

At 5 A.M. on the 7th Capt. Pearson hauled his ship from the town, and every thing has gone on quiet since so far.

Comoro Islands lie in the northern part of the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the African coast. Joanna or Johanna, the chief island, has a population of about thirty thousand. The natives are a mon-grel race, combining Arabian with African blood. They have been generally regarded as peaceable and humane, though their King rules with arbitrary sway. The Islands are very fertile, and abound with live stock; they are, n consequence, much frequented by ships in want of sup-plies. The town of Joanna contains two or three hundred houses, built mostly of stone. No European settlement has ever been made in these Islands.—Boston Courier.

THE CHRISTIANA TRIALS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

The Report of Attorney General BRENT, of Maryland, loes not present in a favorable light the conduct pursued by the judge and others in the Christiana Trials; and, from the statement of Mr. BRENT, we should infer that there is little chance of having justice administered in active precautions taken by the Mayor to preserve the Philadelphia, in the case of the owner of a slave being public peace, and none of them in terms more terse and killed in the effort to recover his property. The whole of appropriate than the "National Democrat," which says: the persons concerned in the murder of Mr. Gorsucu, of "It was quite right that the means should be at hand to vindicate the majesty of the law if it had been violated.

Baltimore county, have escaped punishment, and there is no prospect that any of them will ever be brought to jus-

We wish that every citizen of Maryland could be put in possession of Attorney General Brent's report of the Christiana Treason Trial; for its perusal would assist in bringing the public mind to the conclusion that some action should be taken on the course pursued towards owners in pursuit of fugitive slaves in Pennsylvania.

A large portion of the report consists in a legal argunent in opposition to the ruling of the Court in relation what constituted treason. But the following paragraph shows that two principal witnesses were designedly permitted to escape, whilst a third was induced to perjure himself. It also exhibits the disgusting spectacle of white females associating with and encouraging the negro men charged with being concerned in the murder :

"In this connexion I will also state that a few weeks before the trial Peter Washington and John Clark, two important witnesses for the prosecution, escaped from prison without breaking a lock or using any force, as prison without breaking a lock or using any force, as proved on the trial by a witness; and though I cheerfully acquit the marshal of all privity with their escape, yet the fact remains that there was treachery on the part of some officer within the walls of the prison. Another re-markable fact was the corruption of a Government wit-ness, by the name of Harvey Scott, a free negro, who had thrice testified—once at Christiana, once at Lancaster, and once at Philadelphia—to the fact of being an eye-witness to the murder of Mr. Gorsuch; and now, on this trial, influenced by bribes or some other corrupt consideration, when placed on the stand by the United States, openly confessed that he had thrice committed perjury, and then swore on his trial that he was not present and knew nothing about the affair, which perjury was receiv

ed with open applause in the court-room.

"Again: the counsel for the defence applied to the Court for an order to bring out some twenty-four of the negroes, to see which of them could be identified as participants in to see which of them could be identified as participants in the treason, by Henry H. Kline, a material witness for the prosecution. At the opening of the Court on the next day these negroes were seen sitting in a row, supported on each side by white females, who, to the disgust of all respectable citizens, gave them open sympathy and countenance; each of the negroes appeared with new comforts around their necks, their hair carefully parted, and their clothing in every respect alike, so as to present one uniform around their necks, their hair carefully parted, and their clothing in every respect alike, so as to present one uniform appearance to the eye, as far as possible—all done, doubtless, for the double purpose of giving 'aid and comfort' to the accused murderers of a white man, and of confusing and perplexing so important a witness as Kline in respect to their identity. And this was manifestly done with the privity, sufferance, and consent of the officers having charge of the prisoners, and passed unrebuked."

It also appears that the marshal not only summon ed confirmed abolitionists as jurors, but dined with the accused parties on Thanksgiving Day. How can justice be expected, where judge, marshal, and jury are thus opposed to the impartial administration of the law? would seem, from the result of this trial, that negroes may commit murder with impunity in particular sections of Pennsylvania, provided the murdered individual be a slaveholder, or be in pursuit of a fugitive slave.

The "Merchants' Exchange," of the city of New York, being in the hands of the sheriff, he advertises it for sale next month. The trustees are trying to prevent it if possible, and invite proposals for a loan of \$100,000, in sums of \$1,000 each, at six per cent. interest. It is stated that the annual rent of the building is \$65,000.

A CENTENABIAN .- A friend desires us to chronicle the fact that Mr. John Battin, a well known resident of the Empire city, entered on Monday upon the second century of his life. In other words, Mr. Battin is this day one hundred years old, and we learn is even now in very fair health. For sixty years Mr. B. has taken his daily walk around the Battery, in winter as well as in summer, before breakfast. He attributes his longevity and continued health to his frugal living, and avoidance of the luxuries and indulgencies so much in vogue at the present day. Sound boats, nevertheless, are about to resume their re- We apprehend that Mr. Battin is the "oldest inhabitant" of the Empire city .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.